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Books from The MIT Press

Sociology and Psychology



Psychology

Brett's History of Psychology edited and arranged by R. S. Peters

G. S. Brett's purpose in writing his three-volume classic *The History of Psychology* was to exhibit "the nature of man . . . as forming the centre of three great lines of interest, namely, the study of human activities as the psychologist sees them, the study of human life as the doctor looks at it, and the growth of systematic beliefs as reflected in philosophy and religion."

Philosophical in theme and style of presentation, the work is unique in the wealth of material it contains from the speculations of the Greek cosmologists through the various psychological "schools" of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

1965-5 x 8-778 pp.
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-24, \$3.95T CUSA 37/-
LC 65-15931

Embodiments of Mind by Warren S. McCulloch

"This collection . . . will delight those who like being stimulated, goaded, even infuriated into developing new ideas . . . The book also makes available those earlier, and now classic, articles that are sometimes almost inaccessible." — *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*

" . . . teasing, provocative, oracular, stimulating, oblique . . ." — *Scientific American*

We recommend it to all [those] who wish to be reassured that this age can produce scientific minds in the tradition of Bacon, Mill, Lester, and others of similar stature." — *American Association for Social Psychiatry*
This volume offers the selected writings of a distinguished American scientist, Warren Sturgis McCulloch, a doctor, a philosopher, a teacher, a mathematician, and poet. As a key figure at the intersection of numbers of fields of specialization, it is perhaps the wisest choice to accept his own characterization of his area of work as an "experimental epistemologist."

While the selections in *Embodiments of Mind* were written over a number of years, addressed to dissimilar groups of scientists, engineers, philosophers, and laymen, they nonetheless express a unity derived from thinking of how brains work in terms of the circuit action of the brain. With typical candor and humor that marks much of his writing, Professor McCulloch would only caution his reader "not to hold any belief, except as a working hypothesis to be disposed of as soon as possible."

1965-6 1/2 x 9 1/4-xx + 402 pp. \$12.50-117/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-135 \$2.95T 28/-
LC 65-13882

Reflexes of the Brain: An Attempt to Establish the Physiological

Basis of Psychological Processes by Ivan M. Sechenov

Little known in this country and not generally available in English, I. M. Sechenov's *Reflexes of the Brain* was first published in Russia more than one hundred years ago, in 1863. The original title of the work, which failed to win the approval of the tsarist censor of that day, helps express the purpose of the book: *An Attempt to Establish the Physiological Basis of Psychological Processes*.

In *Reflexes of the Brain*, Sechenov (1829-1905) advanced ideas that were quite novel for the time: that psychological life is inconceivable without stimulation of the sense organs; the initial cause of any human action lies outside man, and without external sensory stimuli psychological activity is impossible for even a single moment. Sechenov advanced the bold proposition that the principal forms of psychological activity can be regarded as reflex processes; that all acts of conscious and unconscious life are reflexes. In his *History of Experimental Psychology*, Professor E. G. Boring writes: "Thus Sechenov . . . the Russian pioneer in reflexology . . . was far ahead of Western European thought on this matter."

1965-5 x 8-149 pp. \$5.00-47/-
Paper, HST-\$1.95 18/-
LC 65-15693

Models for the Perception of Speech and Visual Form

edited by Weiant Wathen-Dunn

Fifty-three papers, dealing with many facets of the problem of modeling the perception of speech or visual form, are presented here with a view to focusing attention on the general principles of organization that underlie perception as a whole. The majority of the leading investigators in the fields of speech and vision — key areas in perception research — have contributed explicit statements of the ongoing activity in their respective fields, assessed the present status of theory and experiment, and presented new and meaningful models of broad application to the perception of speech and visual form.

Initiates to the science of perception and established workers in the field will discover here reviews of present research and hints at the direction of future activity. The range of articles can accommodate almost any specialized interest, or meet the needs of thoughtful generalization. Universities, corporations, and research laboratories, both in the United States and abroad, are represented.

1967-6 1/2 x 9 1/4-480 pp.-142 illustrations, 16 tables-\$10.00-93/-
LC 67-26192

Human Learning by Edward Thorndike

"The experimental genius of Thorndike, his

staccato yet flaming style, and the significance of the subject make this an important background book for all of the social sciences."

— D. A. Laird, A.A.P.S.S.

This collection of essays marks the beginning of the practical implementation of Thorndike's theories to developmental psychology. In this book he deals with the theory of human learning, the evolution of learning and its future possibilities, and the fundamental facts and principles of learning.

Thorndike represented, along with other early behaviorists, the fusing of the old observationalist tradition with the new biological tradition stemming from Darwin. Perhaps his lasting contribution along with the other early behaviorists was to suggest that the actual behavior of human beings should be studied rather than their introspective musings. Dr. Thorndike was also a pioneer in the adult education movement and was one of the first to devise intelligence tests that distinguished between the ability to learn and already acquired knowledge. He developed methods of testing and measuring mental fatigue, behavior, reading ability, and other skills and factors involved in the learning process.

1966-5 3/4 x 8-206 pp. \$6.50-61/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-47, \$2.95T 28/-

The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading by Edmund Burke Huey

Foreword by John Carroll

Introduction by Paul A. Kolers

Edmund Burke Huey's *The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading* stands even now as one of the few illuminating and extensive works on that particular cognitive process, and although sixty years old, its theoretical speculations touch on most of the major issues in modern cognitive psychology.

On the experimental observation of reading as a psychological process, remarkably little empirical information has been added to what Huey knew, although some of the phenomena have since been measured more precisely. His treatment of the teaching of reading — although this has been heavily amplified since — stands as an informative and useful introduction to the subject. But in his discussion of reading as a means by which information is transferred from the printed page to the reader's mind — really from one mind to another — Huey is still regarded as first rate.

Taking the viewpoint that reading is an information-processing activity, one in which an arbitrary set of symbols is used to transfer information from one mind to another, Huey first turns his attention to the reader, or processor of information. He describes the motions of the eyes as they



affect reading and then examines the nature of what is seen and the perceptual aspects of printed text that become conscious. He then speculates on the high-level cognitive operations by means of which we translate into meanings in our minds the psychological results of the first two stages.

1968-5% x 8-528 pp.-\$10.00-93/-

Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series, MIT-86-\$3.95T-37/-

Thought and Language

by Lev S. Vygotsky

edited and translated by Eugenia Hanfmann and Gertrude Vakar

"This is a remarkable book . . . its arguments still have relevance for the psychological enterprise." — *Science*.

"The book shines with originality, penetration, and civilized breadth; it is the posthumous publication of a man who died in his prime after ten productive years as a psychologist." — *Contemporary Psychology*. An influential study of the development of thought and speech in children by a Russian psychologist who is only posthumously receiving proper recognition, both in the Soviet Union and the West. "This powerful and original book . . . [presents] a highly original and thoughtful theory of intellectual development . . . which is at the same time a theory of education. . . . One recognizes his power and ingenuity. . . . Vygotsky is an original." — Jerome S. Bruner, Harvard.

Vygotsky's closely reasoned, highly readable analysis of the nature of verbal thought as based on word meaning marks a significant step forward in the growing effort to understand cognitive processes. Speech is, he argues, social in origins. It is learned from others and, at first, used entirely for effective and social functions. Only with time does it come to have self-directive properties that eventually result in internalized verbal thought. To Vygotsky, "a word is a microcosm of human consciousness."

1962-6 x 9 1/4 -xxi + 168 pp.-\$7.50-70/-

Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series, MIT-29 \$2.45T 23/-

LC 61-15594

Choice Points: Essays on the Emotional Problems of Living with People
by John C. Glidewell

Choice points: Those critical moments when we make decisions, based on an interplay of rational and emotional factors, that somehow change the nature of our relationships with other people and provide a new glimpse of self-understanding.

Choice Points is a book written in simple and direct language. In it the author states that "I shall try, as carefully and clearly as I can, just to define these emotional choice points, these emotional problems of living with people. I can offer no clear solu-

tions to the problems. I really do believe that my simple summary of emotional choice points, and their two-way choices, just may be perpetual emotional problems of living together. To define the issues is task enough for me. To resolve them is too much for me. But, it has meant a lot to try carefully to think about just what is involved in these perpetual problems of living with people:

"When to fight and when to run away; and how to fight and how to run away; and

"When to be dependent and when to be dependable; and how to be dependent and how to be dependable; and

"When to offer love and when to seek love; and how to offer love and how to seek love."

Jack Glidewell, who is now Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Chicago, has had a varied background, out in the field and in the academic community, studying human resources, mental health, and training programs. His book is a blend of personal wisdom and professional knowledge, in which a light touch conveys deep feelings and a profound understanding of human possibilities. He seeks to develop, through successive refinements of approach, a more sensitive apprehension of motives, our own and others'. And he deals with the delicate business of how to give a reasonable — or reasonably clear — expression to emotions so that everybody involved can know how things really are, and then how to move from this expression to resolving, or anyway managing, the conflicts as they really are. The running theme is getting emotionality to work for you not against you.

Glidewell brings to his task a lifetime of remembered experience as well as the disciplines of social and clinical psychology. Much of the book is cast in the form of personal reminiscence, often accompanied by dialogue. The situations and contexts that he uses to illustrate various kinds of choice points include the rearing of children, business conferences, lovers' quarrels, and the growth and decay of friendships.

The book's brevity is achieved through the author's unusual ability to say what he has to say and then move on.

September-5% x 8-160 pp.-\$5.95T-56/-

November-U.K. and Europe

The Threat of Impending Disaster:

Contributions to the Psychology of Stress
edited by George H. Grosser, Henry Wechsler, and Milton Greenblatt

This volume, which developed out of the December, 1962, American Association for the Advancement of Science symposium on human response to the threat of impending disaster, brings together insights gained from more than a decade of empirical research. The focus of the work includes a range of individual and group responses to catas-

trophic situations as studied by investigators from different disciplines. Of particular concern are situations in which a disaster is expected but has not yet occurred. While the contributing scientists deal with a diversity of threatening situations, the work emphasizes a common conceptual framework. The first part of the book is devoted to theoretical perspectives which include systems theory, experimental analogs of stress, and theories of collective behavior. Some of the specific studies consider the following: reactions to nuclear threat, uncertainties of the astronaut's flight, natural disasters, war and captivity, disease and death. Factors which influence individual responses to threat, ranging from personality variables, situational variables, group values and cultural expectations are discussed.

1965-5% x 8-xi + 335 pp.-\$8.75-82/-

LC 64-8072

Psychological Research in Communist China: 1949-1966

by Robert and Ai-Li Chin

Although there has been a sudden proliferation of literature on the topic of Communist China, one area has so far been neglected — the study of psychology. Yet it is the study of this very discipline as it has developed there that could help illuminate the modern Chinese concept of man's nature and modes of behavior. *Psychological Research in Communist China: 1949-1966* is a pioneer work on this subject and contains an extensive glossary of Chinese psychological terms and their corresponding Chinese characters. The study is bounded by the following fundamental questions: How has the new field of Communist psychology shaped up? What version of Soviet psychology was introduced into Communist China, and what modifications have been made to suit China's national and political goals? What branches of this new psychology have been allowed to expand and engage in practical research? What are the major issues in psychology? And what is the nature of the subject matter as it is taught in colleges and universities? In their examination of these questions, the authors describe the debates surrounding the field, as well as the groups and organizations that conduct research; and they trace the development of the field in the areas of education, medicine, and labor.

The authors' preface underscores the reasons for such a study: "This inquiry was stimulated in part . . . by the example of studies of Soviet psychology and the ensuing interchange between Soviet and Western psychologists. We wondered about the fate of the field in Communist China and were led to make a parallel study, though on a much smaller scale. Perhaps, we thought, this might help bring about a similar inter-

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change one day between mainland Chinese and Western psychologists. There was, in any case, the plain value of exploring the unexplored and learning something of current views in Communist China about man and his role in a changing society.

"To these ends, we have given a rather full description of the untranslated and until now generally unavailable material on experiments conducted in China prior to the Cultural Revolution. With that upheaval, beginning in 1966, information on psychology in China, as on many other subjects, was suddenly and sharply cut off. It has not resumed. Hence, the information on which this study is based is the latest and only information at hand. There is enough of it, we hope, to indicate the recent development of ideas in psychology in Communist China and their relationship to the sociopolitical scene."

The authors gathered their data from the Union Research Institute in Hongkong, from newspaper and radio items, biographical data, texts, and curriculum information on psychology. They also used the facilities of the East Asian Research Center of Harvard and the Harvard-Yenching Library, the M.I.T. science collection on Communist China, the Chinese Library of Columbia University, and the Library of Congress. Robert Chin is Professor of Psychology at Boston University. Ai-li Chin is a Research Associate at the Center for International Studies at M.I.T.

1969-5 1/2 x 8-240 pp.-\$10.00 93/-
LC 70-86609

Social Indicators

edited by Raymond A. Bauer
preface by Bertram M. Gross

"This volume is a pioneering effort. In it we are given a description of some of the beginning efforts to develop what might be called social system accounting." — *Los Angeles Times*

The focus of this volume is nothing less than the entire set of social indicators used in our society — statistics, statistical series, and all other forms of evidence — that enable us to assess where we stand and are going with respect to our values and goals, and to evaluate specific programs and determine their impact. The kinds of social indicators called for in this volume require an abandonment of the Ptolemaic perspective with which people see the world revolving around themselves and require instead a kind of Copernican revolution through which we may better "regard our decisions as involving the total social system, and not only that part of it which revolves around our own persons."

1966-6 1/2 x 9 1/4-384 pp.-\$10.00-93/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-73 \$3.45T 33/-

Computer Methods in the Analysis of Large-Scale Social Systems

Revised Edition

edited by James M. Beshers

Contributions to this new edition of *Computer Methods* have been extensively revised and contain much new material — updating the proceedings of a conference held in 1964 at The Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. In this conference social scientists experienced in computer use compared notes on the problems and benefits encountered in their studies, with beginners in computer analysis. Initiated by the preparation and release of the 1-1000 sample tape of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the conference provided a means by which social scientists, deluged with data, could master the great influx of information.

Three major themes emerge in this collection of papers: control over the computer processes by the social scientist (a unifying theme throughout the book), the implications of time (complex feedback relationships), and the level of aggregation (individual and aggregate theories) in the interpretation of social science data. This book raises important substantive issues as social scientists and other "applications" people attempt to develop procedures for greater control over the computer.

The papers by Greenberger and Keyfitz are almost wholly new, and Beshers has included a report on research in progress for a National Science Foundation proposal and project on computer-based social data-handling that grew out of the original conference. The work being done in this project presages a new era of truly effective applications work.

Computer Methods in the Analysis of Large-Scale Social Systems will provide "suggestive leads for the computer neophyte as well as the veteran user. The sampler may choose only those papers that match his obvious needs. Or the reader interested in the diverse potentialities of the computer may read closely throughout, as thoughtful men describe their own problems and discoveries. Either reader will be rewarded." — *American Sociological Review*

Published by the M.I.T. Press for the Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

1968-7 x 10-240 pp.-\$12.50-117/-
LC 68-19932

The General Inquirer:

A Computer Approach to Content Analysis
Studies in Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology, and Political Science

by Philip J. Stone, Dexter C. Dunphy,
Marshall S. Smith, and Daniel M. Ogilvie
The General Inquirer is a unique set of procedures for identifying, in a useful and mean-

ingful way, recurrent patterns within the rich variety of man's written and spoken communications. Using the computer to implement analysis procedures, the General Inquirer provides a remarkably flexible common referent for testing the hypotheses of different investigators. It provides investigators with explicit procedures that can be exchanged, applied to one another's data, discussed, argued, and revised, thereby generating new hypotheses and insights.

The system is programmed to accept actual text, look up words and phrases in dictionaries, assign descriptors, check for specified descriptor patterns, count occurrences, and retrieve sentences with specified characteristics. Beginning with studies of small group interaction, the applications of the General Inquirer to content analysis have ranged over a wide variety of fields, including clinical psychology, social psychology, personality structure, cross-cultural comparisons, political science, survey research, business marketing and, in initial explorations, literary analysis.

1967-6 1/2 x 9 1/4-704 pp.-\$12.50-117/-
Paper, PE-\$7.95 75/-

User's Manual for The General Inquirer

by Philip J. Stone and Cambridge Computer Associates, Inc.

John Kirsch, Technical Editor

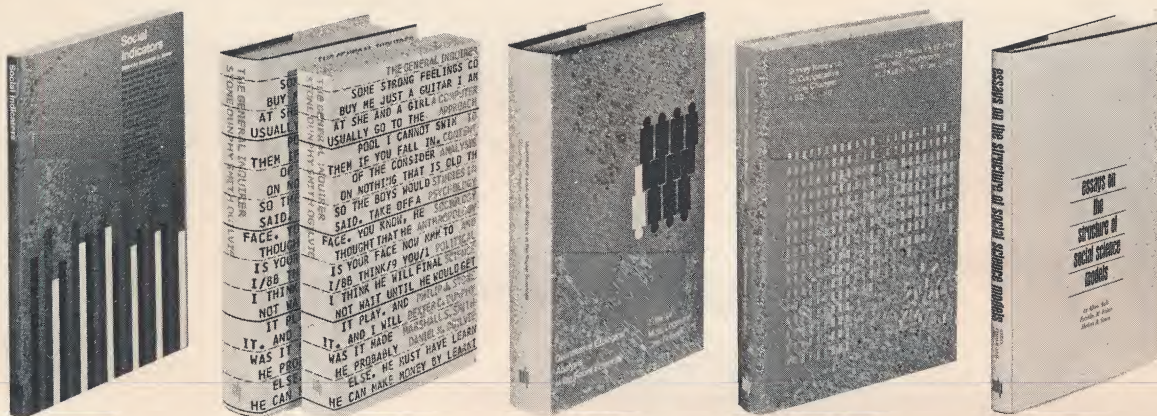
This supplement is a complete operations manual for the General Inquirer, a system of computer programs for performing content analysis of natural language text. Each program in the system is provided with complete documentation. Information is separately ordered according to the needs of the investigator, the computer-processing personnel, and, if necessary, the programming specialist for making program changes. For each, the following information is given in all necessary detail: program function; program language; necessary hardware configuration; input deck schematic; type, format, and preprocessing of input; type, format, and preprocessing of output; technical considerations; name and function of each subroutine; and operator instructions. An introductory chapter defines general system parameters.

1968-6 1/2 x 9 1/4-115 pp.
Paper, PE-\$6.95 65/-

Mathematics in the Social Sciences and Other Essays

by Richard Stone

Mathematics in the Social Sciences and Other Essays is not intended as a complete survey of mathematics in the social sciences; rather it is designed to provide a number of examples organized under various broad headings. For instance, under the heading "Structure and Change," the author applies matrix algebra and differential



equations, used extensively in the social sciences, to the description and analysis of systems belonging to such fields as demography, anthropology, sociology, and economics. Thus he brings out a unity in the structure of many apparently different problems, just as in the physical sciences the same system of equations may describe mechanical, hydrodynamic, and electrical processes.

In building large economic models, the author's main concern in recent years, it is difficult to disengage the economic aspects of life from their demographic, social, and psychological context. In the end, the whole socio-economic process must be the subject of our models; while specialized studies are indispensable, they will not yield their full benefit to society until we have learned to connect them.

1966-6 1/2 x 9 1/4 -xiii + 291 pp.-\$12.00 COBEX 112/-

Readings in Mathematical Social Science
edited by Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Neil W. Henry

"Within its chosen range of interests — which is still a very broad one — the book testifies to the richness and promise of mathematical methods that can be brought to bear on social science problems. It offers social scientists the best, most lucid, and most stimulating introduction that I have seen to a wide range of mathematical techniques, to their usefulness in thinking, and to their application to concrete data and specific cases." — Karl W. Deutsch, *American Journal of Sociology*

"Although the essays deal with a wide range of subjects, each essay contains material which helps to illuminate the others — a fact which attests the skillful editing of Paul F. Lazarsfeld. The book is addressed to the reader of moderate mathematical knowledge and the exposition has been kept as non-technical as the subject would allow." — M. G. Murphey, *Saturday Review*

1968-5 1/2 x 8-384 pp.-Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series. MIT-98. \$3.45T 33/-

Essays on the Structure of Social Science Models

by Albert K. Ando, Franklin M. Fisher, and Herbert A. Simon

"These papers are both interesting and well related, and the authors have performed a valuable service by bringing them together between one set of covers." — *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*

A set of related papers dealing with the meaning of causality in simultaneous dynamic equation systems. Investigation of the systems which only approximately satisfy the conditions enabling the definition of causality, leads to a set of limiting theorems concerning the dynamic behavior of such systems over time, and estimation proce-

dures for the parameters of such systems. Implications of these theorems for some well-known propositions in economics and other social sciences are considered.

1963-6 x 9 1/4 -iv + 172 pp.-\$5.00-47/-
LC 63-19112

Explorations in Mathematical Anthropology
edited by Paul Kay

Precise discussion of human phenomena has developed to some extent in all of the social sciences and it is no surprise to find the trend increasing rapidly in anthropological discourse. This book contains the best available sampling of mathematical, statistical, and computer techniques currently used by anthropologists to tackle a wide range of substantive problems.

Paul Kay notes that if mathematics is to serve anthropology, mathematical training for anthropology students should be made available and credited toward the degree, while students with undergraduate training in technical fields should be encouraged to study anthropology. The sort of formal training that will prove useful, he observes, coincides with the major themes discussed in the book: abstract algebra (including, for example, set theory, mathematical logic, and axiomatic logic); computer technology; probability and statistics with emphasis on derivation of pattern; and probability statistics with emphasis on stochastic processes. As anthropologists become more familiar with formal techniques, Kay points out, they place less importance on statistical tests of significance and more on determining functional expressions of the relationships among variables. What direction will such formalization take? The editor hopes that it will not be toward a school of mathematical anthropology but a continuing development of mathematics and mathematically based techniques as tools of anthropological research.

The scope of topics considered in this volume is so wide and various as to be an impressive indication of a strong future for mathematics in anthropology. Briefly, such topics include: interinformant reliability, cultural distinctiveness in conceptual areas, cultural systems as mental systems of identification, classification, evaluation, and action, diffusional versus functional explanations, general interaction theory, kinship terminologies as logical systems, folklore, cultural systems as systems of knowledge and belief, systemic culture patterns, endogamy/exogamy, genealogy, relation of social structure to relational terminology, cultural continuity, and culture change.

Paul Kay is Associate Professor of Anthropology, Language-Behavior Research Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley.

October-6 x 9-336 pp.-\$12.00-112/-
December-U.K. and Europe

Survey Research on Comparative Social Change: A Bibliography

edited by Frederick W. Frey with Peter Stephenson and Katherine Archer Smith

This bibliography contains approximately 1500 original annotations of articles in English-language journals reporting the results of sample survey research in developing countries and cross-national research in developing and developed countries, dealing with the general topic of social change.

All issues of approximately 260 English-language journals were searched. The annotations attempt to describe fully the methodology employed by the author of the article, and a brief statement of the substantive findings is also included.

The items are organized first by geographic area [Africa, Asia (East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia), Caribbean, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, North America, Oceania, Multiple (Regions)] and then by substantive topics. Major substantive topic headings include group and interpersonal relations; cognition, personality and behavior; family, child rearing, role of women; social change, communications, and education; political institutions, attitudes, and behavior; economic behavior and institutions; methodology of survey research. Each of the major topical headings is broken down into numerous subtopical headings.

The bibliography was organized, formatted and printed by computer with the use of information handling subsystems developed by the Technical Information Program (TIP) at M.I.T.

It is the only comprehensive bibliography bringing together annotated descriptions of articles reporting such research. It is useful both to those seeking reports of research on geographic areas or particular countries within those areas and to those seeking reports of research on particular social science topics. The research reported in this bibliography is confined to those studies using survey research as the research tool.

The bibliography is potentially useful to: all social scientists interested in developing areas, including political scientists, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, psychologists; social scientists interested in survey research and cross-national survey research as a research tool; foreign area and country specialists in each of the areas and countries covered in the bibliography.

1969-7 x 10-300 pp.-\$10.00-93/-
LC 71-76449

Quantitative Ecological Analysis in the Social Sciences

edited by Mattei Dogan and Stein Rokkan

Social and policy scientists of diverse points-of-view and interests will find the extensive range of important issues and

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perspectives in the field of ecological research covered in depth in this volume.

The study of the interrelationship of man and his social environment at various levels constitutes the basis on which ecological theories and methodologies are formulated. The quantitative and analytical aspects of this research are the focus of this collection of papers written by a group of distinguished social scientists. The papers were prepared for an initial international symposium organized by the International Social Science Council and the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, held at Evian, France, in 1966.

The fundamental structure of empirical social research is thoroughly explored in the chapters in Part One of the work, entitled, "The Logic of Ecological Inference," and the subject of concentration here is on the crucial issue in the debate between the sample survey school and the partisans of the ecological method: the *level-of-analysis fallacies*. Part Two, "Individual Behavior and Collective Properties," focuses on the concrete possibilities of achieving level-to-level linkage of data through contextual analysis, and the development of joint "macro-micro" designs. The various analyses and their corresponding techniques currently used in ecological research are discussed in Part Three ("Multivariate Analysis in Political Ecology"), Part Four ("Factor Analysis and Ecological Typologies") and Part Five ("Historical Dimensions of Ecological Analysis"). The wide range of analysis options covered in these chapters include multivariate regression, covariance, and linear causal analysis now used in political research, the factor analytical techniques used by urban ecologists and geographers, and the newer methods of time series analysis in historical studies of demographic, economic, and political change.

In the concluding section of the study, the progress and future of the field is considered. The organization of ecological data archives based on joint strategies of data collection and handling, and made available on an international basis is discussed. The extraordinary possibilities of expansion of data, back into history as well as across distinct files, which has been opened up by the development of electronic processing by computers is reported on, not only for the United States, but several European countries and Latin America, as well.

A volume in the M.I.T. Studies in Comparative Politics.

1969-6 x 9-576 pp./\$25.00-234/-
LC 68-21558

Claude Levi-Strauss:

The Anthropologist as Hero

edited by E. Nelson Hayes and Tanya Hayes

The popularity of Levi-Strauss, in the words of the editors of this collection of current

essays and reviews, resides "in his seeming rejection of history and humanism, in his refusal to see Western civilization as privileged and unique, in his view of the human mind as programmed, in his emphasis on form over content, and in his insistence that the savage mind is not inferior to the civilized."

This collection includes articles on Levi-Strauss' works and essays discussing this controversial anthropologist/ethnologist's place in the realm of contemporary thought and philosophy.

Levi-Strauss is perhaps, best known for his doctrine of "structuralism" which he has defined, at one point, as "the search for unsuspected harmonies . . . [and] the discovery of a system of relations latent in a series of objects." The doctrine of structuralism is used by Levi-Strauss as the skeleton key to the study of the development of human culture in all its variety and in its origins. He applies its framework in his study of economics, social customs, language, mythology, and though he's an exact observer and tireless collector of facts, his overall view presents all culture as a kind of language to be decoded and interpreted based on inherent, preformed laws within the structure of the mind.

The contributors to this volume include George Steiner, in a discussion of the philosophical and historical implications of Levi-Strauss' work; Susan Sontag, who focuses on the anthropologist's antihistorical approach and its relatedness to what she terms the "intellectual homelessness" portrayed in modern literature; Peter Caw, who has contributed an essay on outgrowths of Levi-Strauss' writings and the application of structuralism to other fields; and Robert L. Zimmerman and Lionel Abel, whose essays trace the relevance of the Levi-Strauss canon to the humanities.

Edmund Leach, Francis Huxley, H. Stuart Hughes, Sanche de Gramont, Hugo G. Nutini, Bob Scholte, Colin M. Turnbull, Robert F. Murphy, and the Editors of *Time* are also represented.

1970-5 1/2 x 8-272 pp./\$10.00-cloth-93/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series
MIT-139, \$2.95 28/-
LC 72-103897

Human Nature and Social Order

by Edward L. Thorndike

Edited and Abridged by
Geraldine Jongich Clifford

Publication of this abridgement returns to intellectual commerce a major statement by one of the founders of exact social research. An early attempt to effect an integration of the social sciences, the massive original of 1940 exceeded the attention span of many readers, and it is hoped that this more readable edition will spark a renewal of the debate over its ideas. These excerpts from

the editor's Introduction underline some of the main ideas:

"In Thorndike's own belief, individual salvation and public welfare lay most securely in the recourse to facts, a more trustworthy base than is character-building, given Thorndike's essentially pessimistic views of human nature in the abstract."

Most social thinkers "could not accept Thorndike's hereditary conclusions. Their own professionalism, however, caused them to agree with the position that he accorded to trained leadership, to expert judgment — another of the key ideas of *Human Nature and the Social Order* . . ."

"Good genes, plus the scientific habits of the mind learned and powers trained, he believed to be the superior predictors of those who would function best as the impartial, objective benefactors of mankind — if only the men in power would share their monopoly on leadership, or at least consult seriously with them. . . . With the student radicals' demand that professors *do more* than describe and investigate society — that they engage their knowledge in efforts to improve society — E. L. Thorndike would agree."

The guiding principle in abridging *Human Nature and the Social Order* (a work which in the original numbered over one thousand pages) was that repetitive exposition and excessive illustration be eliminated without depriving the reader of that opportunity to understand the workings and qualities of Thorndike's mind and the revealing aspects of his personality that obtained in the original volume. Many long quotations were removed altogether and the rest was drastically shortened; but so that the reader might be informed of all the authors and works originally quoted or referred to by Thorndike, the Bibliography has been left unaltered.

1970-6 x 9-384 pp./\$15.00-140/-
LC 75-87291

The Negro American Family

edited by W. E. B. Du Bois

Foreword by Daniel P. Moynihan

Introduction by James E. Conyers

Establishing a place in the past enables any group to assume a more self-confident and purposeful role in the present, even a less self-preoccupied role. Something like this seems to be taking place among Negro Americans today. But where the social present requires the management of large and pressing problems that have special historical roots not likely to be generally understood, it is a matter of consequence that those who would explain this do so accurately. Hence, it is all the more a matter of consequence that the beginnings of serious ethnic history of the Negro American should have been so largely presided over by someone like W. E. B. Du Bois.



The present interest in the Negro American family, and in the family-connected problems explicit in such a concern, makes the republication of Du Bois's *The Negro American Family* singularly welcome. The work was originally published as No. 13 of the now famous Atlanta University Publications.

It is not a description of contemporary black families or of the consciences of blacks as they interpret and respond to present circumstances. A salient point about this study is that it was written prior to 1910. Aside from the question of the quality of the data on Negroes in 1900 and before, it is obvious they do not reflect current situations. Since then changes have occurred in such vital areas as urbanization and literacy. Moreover, the civil rights movement has altered the emphasis on, if not the substance of, the problems Du Bois examines.

What then is the principal contribution that this book makes to the social sciences and to contemporary America? It lets us know that some of the problems of power, family stability, economic support, alienation, etc., have deep roots in the past. Even more important, however, are its methodological and theoretical contributions. To Du Bois the Negro family did not just happen; it had a history. For this reason he consistently strives to connect present conditions with an African past. He does not do this because "... Negro-Americans are Africans, or can trace an unbroken social history from Africa, but because there is a distinct nexus between Africa and America which, though broken and perverted, is nevertheless not to be neglected by the careful student."

1970-6 x 9-156 pp.-

Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series, MIT-137, \$2.95T 28/-
LC 77-91606

The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy

by Lee Rainwater and William L. Yancey
Including the full text of Daniel Patrick Moynihan's *The Negro Family: The Case for National Action*

"This absorbing and important book, a landmark in social science-public policy studies, is the record of an opportunity perceived, taken, squandered, and forgotten. It is the sympathetic record of an attempt to leap-frog what Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, ... was later to call destiny — an attempt to bring to bear on effective government policy 'in a sweep of insight and daring' the currently most informed professional thinking on the Negro in American life."

—*The New York Times*

"... this is a very important study both of Moynihan's document, *The Negro Family: The Case for National Action*, and of the controversy ... in which white liberals,

Negro civil rights champions, and white racists took part. The authors' contribution is to analyze the relation of significant documents of social science to the public controversy over civil rights. They have given us a very important analysis of how a distinguished social science document may, at once, throw light upon and arouse confusion in the public mind." —*Reinhold Niebuhr*

"*The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy* offers a fascinating glimpse into the tangled thickets of policy formation in Washington. Its behind-the-scenes narrative is at once excellent history, excellent political science and a most instructive guide to the intellectual problems of the struggle for equal rights."

—*Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.*

This book is an inquiry into the controversy precipitated by the public release of Daniel Patrick Moynihan's report on the condition of the Negro American. It investigates the formation of national policy on the civil rights issue and examines the role of social science information in policy making.

A Trans-action Social Science and Public Policy Report

1967-6½ x 9¼-xvii + 493 pp.-\$12.50-117/-

Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series, MIT-68, \$3.95T 37/-
LC 67-15238

Beyond the Melting Pot:

The Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish of New York City
Second Edition

Nathan Glazer and Daniel Patrick Moynihan

Beyond the Melting Pot was one of the most influential books published during the 1960's. This second edition includes a new 90-page Introduction, "New York City in 1970," in which the authors, with all their previous depth and verve, examine the turn of events since 1963, the date of the first edition. Their concerns are directed to such developments as the rise of militant black demands and the response to these of the city's peoples and political structures; the decline of Catholic power in Lindsay's New York and the rise in power of Jews and WASP's; the growth of a black middle class and the economic and political difficulties of the Puerto Ricans.

The authors note that events and further study have led them to change their views on several matters, and these points are clarified in the Introduction. Nevertheless, most of their perceptions and their central thesis (that "melting pot" assimilation does not happen) remain as valid as ever. In the same way, these appraisals of the first edition remain fully in force:

Former Mayor Robert F. Wagner: "Messrs. Moynihan and Glazer have written an important book which is made more so by the

fact that it is eminently readable. It reflects both social-political scholarship and literary skill, telling difficult things in an easy way. It is indeed a pioneer effort to treat in depth the story of the accommodation of the migrants of the 50's — the Puerto Ricans and southern Negroes — to life in New York, and New York City's reaction to this great wave. The book does an excellent, eye-opening and thoughtful job. ... It is a most valuable book."

Richard Schickel, *Show Magazine*: "... the best work of descriptive sociology since *The Lonely Crowd*, of which Mr. Glazer was also co-author."

Oscar Handlin, *New York Times*: "They have put together a thoughtful analysis that will help Americans deal with one of the most pressing problems of the great cities. That itself is a substantial accomplishment." *Harpers Magazine*: "... sure in its grasp of relations between economic and social fact, cogent, complex, and brightly written."

Time Magazine: "... provocative ... Glazer ... and Moynihan ... write with a refreshing candor on a subject that is usually treated all too delicately. ... they write compassionately of the problems minority groups have faced, but they forthrightly point out that many of those problems are compounded by each group's special characteristics."

Nathan Glazer is Professor of Education and Social Structure, Harvard Graduate School of Education; Daniel Patrick Moynihan is currently Councillor to the President.

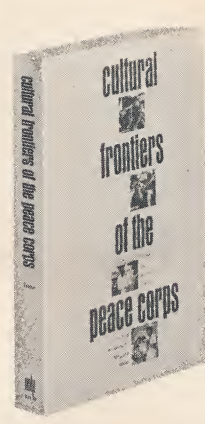
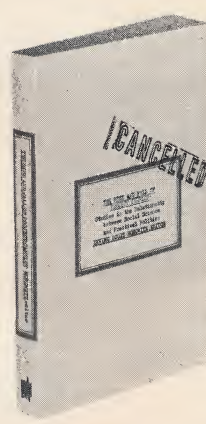
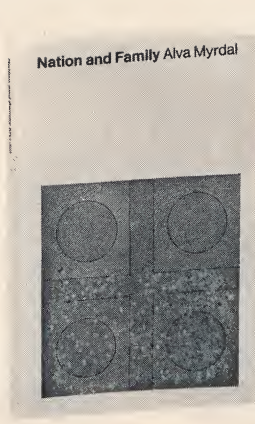
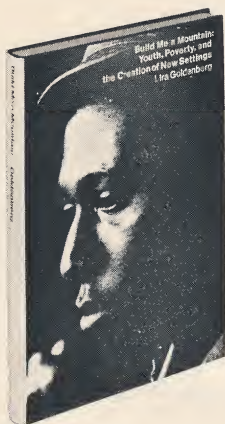
1970-5½ x 8¼-464 pp.-\$10.00-cloth-93/-
Also available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series, MIT-158, \$1.95T-18/-
LC 78-118346

Violence and the Police:

A Sociological Study of Law, Custom, and Morality

by William A. Westley

Who are the police? What jobs do they perform? Why do they behave as they do? Twenty years ago William Westley answered these questions by making a study of the municipal police force in a midwestern city, which has proved to be one of the pioneering works in the field. In it he takes a deep look at the nature of police activities ("dirty work", training, traffic, patrol, detective), how the police are organized and function, the kind of men they employ, and the ways in which they build a special occupational culture that defines the police "self" and role in society. The book identifies the forces that lead to such cultural norms as secrecy, legitimate violence, and maintenance of respect and describes the consequences they have for law enforcement. The urban police department is certainly an institution of great public interest but not often a source of balanced or uncritical



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information, hence the author takes care to explain the paradox of police as decent citizens, and police as "the enemy". His work is based on a large number of systematic interviews as well as several months observation of policemen at headquarters and on the beat. It provides an understanding of police attitudes (towards the "better class" of people, slum dwellers, the press), what actions they are likely to take in different situations, and what is necessary for police reform. The crucial rub Westley finds, is police antagonism towards the community, which is tempered only by their political vulnerability.

The original study is updated by a Preface in which Professor Westley notes the significance of his findings for present-day problems. Presumably the police have become more professionalized since the 1940's, he remarks, but if anything, their relations with the public have deteriorated and professionalization has had negative effects. Where the police and the public face each other with mutual hostility there is grave danger, but, Westley concludes, there are also solutions. He suggests measures to involve police with the community and vice versa, pointing out that there should be fewer police duties that lead to public confrontation and violence. Improvements such as these combined with sound training, higher standards and pay offer hope for a more responsible police department.

William A. Westley is Professor of Sociology and Director, McGill University Industrial Relations Centre.

October-5½ x 8-288 pp.-\$8.95T-84/-
December-U.K. and Europe

Build Me a Mountain:

Youth, Poverty, and the Creation of New Settings

by I. Ira Goldenberg

In the 1960's, the War on Poverty dramatized the plight of "the other America." Simultaneously, helping professions in general and clinical psychology in particular grappled with redefined responsibilities to society's disenfranchised citizenry. Dr. Goldenberg advocates an alliance between social activist and clinician in the arena of community action. In this seminal case study of New Haven's Residential Youth Center (RYC), he examines the evolution of a new setting for human renewal and draws inferences for the creation of other non-self-defeating programs. The success of the RYC's innovations challenges and indicts orthodox clinical practices, training programs, and social research techniques.

A neighborhood-based, self-help oriented for "hard-core" inner-city youths, the RYC was funded in 1966 as an experimental and demonstration program by the U.S. Department of Labor, administered

under the umbrella of the local community action agency, and conducted in conjunction with the Yale Psycho-Educational Clinic. Its original clients were 20 boys (aged 16-21) with long histories of social, vocational, educational, and personal failures. With a staff of restless and committed "indigenous non-professionals," recruited from the ranks of the poor and educated in the process of surviving the ghetto, Dr. Goldenberg served as the sole professional.

The setting translated traditional, pyramidal organization theory into human terms by developing a "horizontal" structure for sharing clinical, administrative, and decision-making responsibilities. Acknowledging its own mental health as a high priority, the RYC subjected itself to continual self-scrutiny and correction; pre-service and in-service "sensitivity training" was designed to anticipate and control internal problems. Not the symptoms but the institutional and psychological sources of poverty were the target. A setting which could foster in staff and clients alike a sense of competence and concomitant worth might act as a catalyst to free people from the self-perpetuating cycle of poverty. Through the RYC emphasized growth needs of staff rather than development of ancillary services, the clients were the logical beneficiaries.

Build Me a Mountain does justice, lucidly and comprehensively, to the complexity of the RYC experience — from its conceptual underpinnings to its legacy of new directions. Evaluative research, while paying heed to the difficulties of scientific control in a volatile setting, indicated statistically significant differences in residents' behavior and attitudes as compared to a control group, and considerable impact on local conditions and national policies. Dr. Goldenberg accepts the signs of success with cautious optimism and an eye to the pitfall of "believing that one has cured a disease with a bandaid."

I. Ira Goldenberg is Executive Director of the Training and Research Institute for Residential Youth Centers (TRI-RYC), and, at the time this book was written, was Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychology at Yale University. He is presently Associate Professor of Psychology and Education, Harvard University.

November-6 x 9-464 pp.-\$10.00T-93/-
January-U.K. and Europe

America Adopts the Automobile, 1895-1910

by James J. Flink

Between 1895 and the late 1920's American civilization was transformed by the automobile and the automobile industry. In *America Adopts the Automobile, 1895-1910*, James J. Flink writes about the formation

of an American automobile culture during the period from the introduction of the motor vehicle into the United States in 1895 to the opening of the Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant on January 1, 1910. He concludes that Americans by 1910 were committed to automobility and that, with the development of a mass market for motor-cars, the automobile industry in America had reached a critical turning point. From then on, the automobile and the automobile industry "called the tune and set the tempo of modern American life."

In contrast to earlier historians of the automobile, Professor Flink avoids narrow concentration on the automobile industry and its product. He focuses instead on the automobile as a factor influencing and influenced by American civilization. The molding of a favorable public opinion of the automobile by the press, the growth of automobile clubs, the evolution of legislation intended to regulate the motor vehicle, the development of roads and services for the motorist, and regional, class, and occupational differences in automotive innovativeness — these are some of the topics that are dealt with adequately for the first time in this authoritative volume. Forty-six full-page illustrations augment the text.

Familiar topics are also viewed from a fresh perspective. Having made an exhaustive study of the automobile trade journals and popular periodicals of the period, Professor Flink was able to relate the developments in automotive technology and in the automobile industry to the socio-cultural milieu within which these developments took place. He reaches some novel conclusions. He demonstrates, for example, that from the first the organization of the automobile industry and the industry's technological accomplishments lagged behind the public's expectations that a reliable, cheap car for the masses would soon appear and inaugurate a utopian horseless age. Well before Henry Ford came out with his legendary Model T, popular opinion of the automobile was overwhelmingly favorable, and many people thought that automobility was a panacea for society's ills.

America Adopts the Automobile, 1895-1910, is the first comprehensive, scholarly account of the origins of the American automobile revolution. It adds a new dimension to our understanding of twentieth century American civilization. In its sequel, "The American Automobile Culture, 1910-1929," James J. Flink will deal with the implications for modern American man of the rapid transformation of institutions and values that the automobile and the automobile industry had brought about by the late 1920's.

1970-7½ x 8-304 pp.-illus.-\$12.50T-117/-
LC 74-107989

Nation and Family:

The Swedish Experiment in Democratic Family and Population Policy
by Alva Myrdal

With a new foreword by the author
Introduction by Daniel Patrick Moynihan
"The high quality of this book makes it almost impregnable to adverse criticism. It should be read by every person interested in a democratic solution of family problems."
— *Annals of the American Academy*

"The mere outline of the contents of this exceptional book can give no adequate impression of its high quality in style, in factual adequacy, and in the objectivity of its analysis. It should be required reading. . . . Social workers, and sociologists, will find it worthy of careful study."
— *Survey*

"Family planning" and "controlled population policy" — principles now generally respected even if not universally applied — have had a more sensational history than have most social reforms. Touching, as they do, the very personal concerns of sex and marriage, and implying, as they seem to, an unsympathetic application of objective standards to private life, they have been particularly susceptible to emotional attack. This classic study, when it originally appeared in 1941, was instrumental in making reasoned conversation and intelligent action a part of the public response to the whole question of population control.

1968-5% x 8-464 pp.-\$10.00-93/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-88, \$2.95T 28/-
LC 68-16727

The Rise and Fall of Project Camelot:

Studies in the Relationship between Social Science and Practical Politics
edited by Irving Louis Horowitz

The Rise and Fall of Project Camelot investigates the origins and cancellation of the most ambitious social science project ever attempted by the federal government and weighs the implications of such a venture into government-sponsored social science research.

In December of 1964, Project Camelot was officially described as "a study whose objective is to determine the feasibility of developing a general social systems model which would make it possible to predict and influence politically significant aspects of social change in the developing countries of the world." The project was financed by the Department of the Army. Heavy emphasis was placed on assessing the causes of internal war and isolating the conditions under which it might occur; for this purpose, civilian social scientists were dispatched to do preliminary field research on sensitive political situations in developing countries. The Project caused an uproar in academic and political circles, resulting after scarcely

a year in adverse publicity, a congressional hearing, State Department censure, and a presidential veto. Professor Horowitz has assembled in this book articles and papers representing the viewpoints of social scientists, political scientists, and statesmen who were involved in the Project. The major point at issue is the extent to which the academic community, particularly the social science community, should assist in governmental studies and should comment upon matters relevant to military "science" and technology.

This is part of the *Trans-action* series on Social Science and Public Policy.
1967-6% x 9 1/4-xvi + 398a pp.-\$12.50-117/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-71, \$3.95T 37/-
LC 67-14204

Cultural Frontiers of the Peace Corps

edited by Robert B. Textor
foreword by Margaret Mead

"... an important and immensely valuable book. . . . Next to the other books written about the Peace Corps, Textor's volume stands out like Mount Everest beside a row of foothills."
— *San Francisco Chronicle*

In its earliest years, material on the Peace Corps was insufficient to provide for a thorough study, and it was felt that any public criticism might prove detrimental to the program. However, now that adequate data are available and the experimental stage has been successfully surmounted, a group of social scientists present in this volume the first critical, professional assessment of the Corps' programs overseas in a variety of countries and situations.

Each of the fifteen authors is a trained social scientist — and almost all of the social sciences are represented. Each is an expert on the host country about which he writes — and each has had a chance to observe Peace Corps activities at first hand in that country. Each has had some kind of meaningful contact with the Corps — as training lecturer, consultant, administrator, or, in three cases, as Volunteer. Each therefore understands the point of view and special problems of that organization.

1966-6 1/8 x 9 1/4-416 pp.-\$6.95-65/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-76, \$3.45T 33/-
LC 66-17083

The Vanishing Peasant:

Innovation and Change in French Agriculture
by Henri Mendras
translated by Jean Lerner
preface by Daniel Lerner

Originally published by *Futuribles*, the French Center for the Study of the Future, this translation of *La Fin des Paysans* is a fascinating and highly readable study of the

effects of technological change on the structure, attitudes, and values of traditional French rural society. "[Mendras] can clearly draw on a lifelong fund of knowledge and understanding about French farmers. . . . Starting with basic attitudes to work, the land, the family and the farm, and going on to analyse the methods and the problems of innovation, he puts the pressure for change in perspective in relation to the farmer as entrepreneur and as a force on the national political scene. Particularly revealing is his picture of contrasting attitudes in the movements thrown up by successive generations of young farmers."
— *The Times Literary Supplement*

What has happened to the farmers and what answers can the social sciences provide to the problems facing one or two billion peasants finding themselves on the threshold of industrialization throughout the world? Mendras' book is a fresh and important contribution to the literature on economic development, for in examining the plight of French agriculture it may be extended to include all nations, both highly modernized and developing. The French countryside, Mendras explains, serves as an experimental laboratory suitable for diverse analysis. The progressive development of his research over the past dozen years has recorded the vicissitudes of deep change: 160,000 peasants "vanish" each year, often because of the misapplication of analytical methods, legislative measures, and misguided administrative decisions on agriculture. Rather than build a theory of the peasantry, the book seeks to define the logic of the mechanisms within social structures, which may be used to conceive better structures for the future.

Combining acute observation and a rare understanding of rural culture, the book provides an example of western peasants who are in the process of making the transition to industrial civilization. It concludes with the *Futuribles* vision of a national system of agricultural "workshops," organized around towns of 10,000 inhabitants — an ambitious view derived from the observation that, when faced with the realities of structural change, the French farming community has proved able to adapt its attitudes despite its inherent conservatism and, hopefully, should evolve harmoniously into the twenty-first century.

Henri Mendras is a member of the Department of Humanities of the Sorbonne and is currently Research Associate, Center For Sociological Studies, Paris.

October-5% x 8-320 pp.-\$8.95T-84/-
December-U.K. and Europe

Nine Soviet Portraits

by Raymond A. Bauer with the assistance of Edward Wasiolek

"... an ingenious and successful application of the insights of social psychology to



Sociology

the presentation of real life situations in Soviet society. . . . It cuts through the fog of 'pro' and 'anti' propaganda to give a picture of lives 'as they are lived' under the Soviet system." —*New York Times*

The raw material for these vignettes came from hundreds of interviews with Soviet refugees, conducted by the Harvard Refugee Interview Project in 1950-1951. These data were later supported by work at the Harvard Russian Research Center and from information from the Soviet press.

These nine Soviet portraits are of role-types of Russians in the middle ranks of Soviet society in the post-war era. Dr. Bauer believes that this is the crucial group to examine in order to appreciate the problems of social control in the Soviet Union. Members of this group respond to a pattern of more limited incentives and personal motives. At the same time, the contributions of these people are of first importance to the functioning of the Soviet system, and the degree of skill required of them is considerable.

1955-57 1/2 x 9-viii + 190 pp. \$7.50-70/-
Available in the M.I.T. Paperback Series,
MIT-27, \$2.45T 23/-

The Social History of an Indonesian Town by Clifford Geertz

"Here again is [Geertz's] uncanny ability to derive meaning from observed situations, his equally uncanny ability to say what he has to say in lucid prose, which, though elegantly textured, never sacrifices intellectual honesty to the *bon mot*. And here also is his willingness to cut down sacred cows, whether Indonesian or methodological, no less than his courage to chart new courses into *terra incognita*." —*American Anthropologist*

Professor Geertz has made a sensitive sociological study of Modjokuto, a small Indonesian town, based on his observations during an eighteen-month field study in 1952-54. More than a mere report, the book is beautifully organized and contains a number of new and original insights into the interaction between the ecological, economic, sociological, and cultural factors which have shaped the social history of the town to give a picture of "a confused, usually vulgar, rarely successful, but yet poignantly serious struggle to become a part of the modern world and yet remain oneself."

Published in cooperation with the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1965-57 1/2 x 8-v + 217 pp. \$7.50-70/-
LC 65-23599

Javanese Villagers: Social Relations in Rural Modjokuto
by Robert R. Jay

Scanning the whole range of explicitly patterned social relations, from those evident in the smallest, least formal groups to those evident in the widest and most formally constituted ones, Professor Jay's work covers all the main modes of relationship current among Javanese villagers in rural "Modjokuto." This study continues the description of that town and its environs begun by Clifford Geertz in *The Religion of Java*, and carried forward in books by Hildred Geertz and Alice Dewey.

Social relations in the author's use of the term includes, in addition to actual interaction, the villagers' conceptions of each category of relationship as made explicit in their statements and action. The conceptions expressed on each category by individual informants were found to vary according to the immediate social setting — its degree of formality versus intimacy — and to affect interaction in no direct and simple fashion.

The study is based on intensive fieldwork in this single locale in rural Java, and does not pretend to be representative of any larger part of Javanese society. The selection and the descriptions of the material have, however, been aimed not merely to give a thorough and accurate portrayal of social relations in this one locale, but also to provide for point-for-point comparison between this locale and others throughout Southeast Asia and beyond.

Contents:

The Area. Conception and Actuality. The Life Stages Framework of the Nuclear Family. Interpersonal Relations Within the Nuclear Family. Marriage and Affinal Kinship. Extended Kinsmen. Community: Neighborhood and Neighborhood. Social Rank. Corporate Organization: The Village Community. Corporate Organization: The Units of Local Government. Corporate Organization: Private Associations. Variation and Change in Rural Java. Appendices. Index.

1969-6 x 9-480 pp. \$15.00-140/-

Learning to be Chinese: The Political Socialization of Children in Taiwan by Richard W. Wilson

The concept of "face" that has puzzled Westerners from the days of suicide pilots to televised public "confessions" is analyzed in this study of group life in Taiwan, with particular attention to the elementary educational system. The author asserts that "face" may be the driving force in creating and sustaining Chinese political systems. He examines the relationship of "face" to group loyalty, political hierarchy, and political stability and shows how this relationship affects the style of governance in Nationalist and Communist China.

The author theorizes that the emotional force of "face" derives from the way in which it is learned, largely by shaming techniques involving threats of denying love, both

begun at an early age. Such conditioning welds group unity: If one member of the family — classroom or nation — loses face, all do, hence a pressure to conform. If political leaders, who symbolize the ideals of the society, fail in their responsibility and so lose face, all do. Thus criticism of authority tends toward self-destruction.

The author discusses the built-in outlets for hostility in this society — a provision considered essential for political stability. The most obvious and useful, of course, is hatred for out-groups, from Communists to foreigners or critics of the government. But there is also covert expression of hostility at every level which poses a hidden threat to the system. Thus, cheating in school or minor corruption in the marketplace have subtle political implications. Of course, these traits are common to Western societies as well, but the author focuses on the institutionalized form they have in Chinese societies.

Substantial appendices add to the usefulness of this study, including detailed background on Taiwan educational policy and an analysis of the content and control of textbooks.

Richard Wilson is Director of Asian Studies at Rutgers University, is an Assistant Professor of Political Science, and was formerly a consultant on projects for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

1970-6 x 9-304 pp. \$10.00T 93/-
LC 74-107997

A Chinese Family in the Communist Revolution by C. K. Yang

A study of the revolutionary transformation of the traditional Chinese society through an examination of recent modifications in its structural core, the family. "Comprehensive and documented in detail from the author's personal observations and from the Chinese Communist publications. . . . Gives a vivid picture." —*Problems of Communism*.

"This valuable study provides a structured situation that allows the reader to view the disintegration of a traditional society and the painful process by which a new government seeks to fill the vacuum that it has helped to create." —*Journal of International Affairs*

1959-6 x 9-xii + 246 pp. \$7.50-70/-
LC 59-14897

Included in *Chinese Communist Society*, MIT-30, in the M.I.T. Paperback Series \$3.95T 37/-

A Chinese Village in Early Communist Transition by C. K. Yang

A case study of the development of a Chinese village, showing the traditional

pre-Communist agricultural society, the struggle during 1949-51, and the recent adjustments to new social and economic patterns imposed by the Communist regime. "Excellent book . . . Mr. Yang has pushed forward our understanding of the whirlwind that is remaking Chinese life." — *The New York Times Book Review*.

" . . . an excellent and highly useful work, distinguished by a high degree of objectivity and by Yang's ability to discuss economic, political, and other social-structural changes without the intense personal involvement so frequently found in similar works by Chinese writers."

— *Science*

1959-6 x 9-xii + 284 pp.-\$7.50-70/-
LC 59-11517

Included in *Chinese Communist Society*, MIT-30, in the M.I.T. Paperback Series \$3.95T 37/-

The Coming Revolution in Medicine by David D. Rutstein, M.D.

The Coming Revolution in Medicine notes the defects in our medical system as it is presently constituted and sketches out a series of ideas for necessary and immediate improvement. It is an energetic, urgent book. In Dr. Rutstein's words, "The consequences of not planning well for the future of medicine are too grave to contemplate." *The Coming Revolution in Medicine* is an attempt to avert those consequences; it deserves wide and enlightened public and professional attention.

Dr. Rutstein sees the need for a complete reorganization of the delivery of medical care. The first step can be taken immediately: the systematic application of operations research to the tangled and repetitive pattern of existing medical care. A set of standards for optimal performance of the medical enterprise must be identified; data on available medical resources must be gathered. These will be used to devise a model that will produce an optimal division of labor in which diversified talents and specialized training will be put to the most effective use.

The Coming Revolution in Medicine calls for conscientious and intelligent planning to produce a system whose success will be measured solely by the health of its patients. In his last essay, Dr. Rutstein proposes his own plan, a series of guidelines to be used in overcoming the major obstacles to the improvement of the national health. His tack in approaching the problem is to plan for the highest quality in medical care without regard to the economics of hospital bed space and research allocations; then scale the system down to fit economic realities.

David D. Rutstein is Ridley Watts Professor of Preventive Medicine and Head of the Department of Preventive Medicine, Harvard Medical School.

1957-5½ x 8-192 pp. \$4.95T-47/-
LC 67-27351

The Subjection of Women by John Stuart Mill

In seeking to explain his opinions on a timeless subject — the relations between the sexes — John Stuart Mill admits that he has undertaken an arduous task. For "there are so many causes tending to make the feelings connected with this subject the most intense and most deeply-rooted of all those which gather round and protect old institutions and customs, that we need not wonder to find them as yet less undermined and loosened than any of the rest by the progress of the great modern spiritual and social transition."

Yet typically in this essay Mill assails a system of inequality which he feels supports and encourages the subjection of one individual by another and raises questions about the nature and relationship of power and liberty. He proposes to tap the existing climate of opinion that would admit to the great injustice of excluding half the human race from decent occupations and public function on the basis of sex. More than a classical theoretical statement of the case for women's suffrage, the book attacks the full range of social and cultural attitudes and customs that transform physical fact (often compared by Mill to slavery in its most extended form) to social sanction and legal decree. The book treats inequities of the marriage contract and property rights as well as the psychological effects (the "positive evil") that personal servitude and exclusion from public affairs have on women. Are marriage and motherhood socially useful and humane goals? Mill contends that these roles are not "natural" and not always desirable, asserting that their narrow definition prevents women from exercising a truly civilizing influence on family and society.

Publication of *The Subjection of Women* in 1869 drew attention to the fact that despite the implacable opposition of Queen Victoria, a great many women refused to accept the conditions imposed upon them and had recorded their protests. (Had not Queen Victoria inherited the throne, Mill reasons, she would not have been entrusted with the smallest of political duties.) The liberal and enquiring nature of Mill's thesis on one of the great questions of his time easily spans the century and applies, despite legal modifications, to the same issues today.

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The M.I.T. Symposium on American Women in Science and Engineering

edited by Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld and Carol E. Van Aken

"Any mention of the lasting function and importance of sexual differences is quickly taken to mean a renewed emphasis on inequality or a reactionary insistence that women should keep their place as defined by men. But if I insist on talking about certain differences, it is because I feel strongly that it is no longer the self-preservation of either sex that is at stake but the preservation of the race. Technological and political developments make it necessary that women should take their place firmly in the sciences as well as in the politics of the future."

Dr. Erik H. Erikson

What began as a local meeting to consider career problems and possibilities for M.I.T.'s women students quickly expanded into a major national conference bringing together a distinguished group of contributors whose papers now comprise this volume. *Women and the Scientific Professions* considers the personal, social, and economic factors involved in a woman's professional career. Divided into four major sections, the topics treated are *The Commitment Required of a Woman Entering a Scientific Profession*, *Who Wants Women in the Scientific Professions?*, *The Case For and Against the Employment of Women*, and *Closing the Gap*.

The contributors: Dr. Alice S. Rossi, Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., Dr. Mary I. Bunting, Dr. Erik H. Erikson, Dr. Dorothy M. Simon.

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This collection of essays by a distinguished social scientist forms an important contribution to the field of political sociology. Hans Speier has studied war as a means of understanding the organization and values of a peacetime society. His aim throughout the book is to present "knowledge pertinent to political choice," and he believes that "such knowledge embraces the recognition of values as well as practical rules for their preservation." Facing the moral dilemma presented by increased technological progress, his writings are based on the belief that students of contemporary society cannot afford to renounce moral and political concerns.

1964, reissue. Originally published by George W. Stewart, Inc.
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Dear Colleague,

Beginning with that unwieldy laboratory New York City, the enclosed catalogue describes new M.I.T. Press publications covering a variety of topics in the social sciences: the urban police, New Haven's Residential Youth Center, Boston's Haymarket, the plight of the French peasant, interpersonal relations, mathematic and computer techniques in Anthropology, and in paperback, a classic on an issue of current debate: John Stuart Mill's *The Subjection of Women* (MIT-159, \$1.95). We would like to take this opportunity to present each book briefly, often in its own words, so that you may sample at a glance subject matter which is discussed at length in the catalogue.

BEYOND THE MELTING POT: THE NEGROES, PUERTO RICANS,
Jews, Italians, and Irish of New York City

Second Edition

by Nathan Glazer and Daniel Patrick Moynihan

464 pages \$10.00

Also available in paperback MIT-158, \$1.95

This new edition of *Beyond The Melting Pot* recently headed *The N.Y. Times Book Review's* list of recommended new titles as a "modern classic of sociology." Except for a few minor corrections, the authors have let the text of their original study stand as they conceived it in the late 1950s, at the end of Mayor Wagner's second term. However, in a ninety-page introductory essay they cover the enormous changes that have occurred during one of New York City's most ethnically-charged decades. "The overall ethnic pattern of the city has not changed," but the proportions have. *The View from 1970* takes in the dramatic shift among blacks and Puerto Ricans, necessitating discussion of where the book failed in treating Negroes as an ethnic group, and marks the collapse of Catholic power as perhaps the most notable ethnic event of the '60s. Glazer and Moynihan review the literature of ethnicity that has appeared since their "beginning book" and they provide a "small budget of suggestions" for an ethnic policy directed primarily towards New York, yet applicable to every big city across the country.

"The Democratic coalition in New York City was shattered in the 1960's. It will never be put back together as a normal condition of politics. In rough terms, this was a coalition of Irish, Italians, Jews, and blacks against the field. They added up to a majority, and they usually won, but those days are now past Certainly, we are now living through the severest test that New York as a multiethnic society has ever experienced. As we see how other multiethnic and multiracial societies solve, or, rather, do not solve their problems, we cannot be too encouraged. And yet, in some respects, the United States, and in particular the great cities, have developed unique approaches to a multiethnic and multiracial society. They may be sufficient for the test."

VIOLENCE AND THE POLICE: A SOCIOLOGICAL
Study of Law, Custom, and Morality
by William A. Westley
288 pages \$8.95

Violence and The Police offers a dramatic model of how men handle their occupational lives, how the police protect their identity in an occupation that is antithetical to normal ways of achieving self-respect. Two decades have passed since William Westley made this intensive study of a municipal police force in action. Since then it has become a classic source for most subsequent work in the field. For several months the author observed police activities close at hand: walking the beat, riding in squad cars, going on detective raids, or just sitting around headquarters. He supplemented this experience by systematic interviews with fifty per cent of the men in the police department. What he saw and the conclusions he made from the interview data are by no means applicable to all police departments; but his articulation of the ways in which the occupation of policing produced certain attitudes and values, and his analysis of how these were codified into a special police morality (the legitimization of secrecy and violence) should apply wherever the conditions that generated them exist. Today, when extremely high racial tension, protests, and riots are a major part of police work, Dr. Westley makes specific recommendations for police reform and for a more responsible police department.

"The police are, after all, only ordinary men, working collectively to protect their interests and self-esteem. They are, however, placed under extraordinary strains, and to compensate for these strains and threats they can become exceptionally brutal and withdrawn. This is a real danger in our time."

BUILD ME A MOUNTAIN: YOUTH, POVERTY,
and the Creation of New Settings
by I. Ira Goldenberg
464 pages \$10.00

This is the story of New Haven's Residential Youth Center (RYC), a neighborhood-based organization funded in 1966 by the U.S. Department of Labor as an experiment in the creation of a "helping setting" for boys aged 16 to 21 who were out of school, out of jobs, and usually in trouble. The RYC began under the aegis of the local Community Action Agency and in conjunction with the Yale Psycho-Educational Clinic. The book is an open, often eloquent narrative of the numerous problems involved in creating a successful program to deal with the sources and consequences of poverty. As such it provides a framework for exploring and understanding the relationship between the helping professions and the problems of social action and institutional change. The RYC's resolution of organizational structure (horizontal instead of hierarchical), staffing ("indigenous non-professionals" were chosen from the community), and internal relationships ("sensitivity training") offers the reader a unique opportunity to view firsthand the development of innovative services, their effect on the health and effectiveness of a setting. Chapters in diary form record the stress and trial of opening days and "A Day in the Life of an RYC Worker"; an overview considers data on how the program "worked" when compared with a non-residential control group, as well as problems that remained unresolved.

CHOICE POINTS: ESSAYS ON THE EMOTIONAL

Problems of Living with People

by John C. Glidewell

160 pages \$5.95

These five very unusual essays attempt to define some fundamental problems of human relations. Much of the material was gathered when the author, working through the National Training Laboratories, sought to help people employed in health, industry, education, and race relations to recognize and choose from a wide range of alternatives (from "one hundred million resources") in their quest for a better way to live with themselves and with others.

"As a social psychologist with extensive experience in working with groups, Glidewell is keenly aware of the subtle factors that influence people's behavior. In his essays he examines his own inner struggles, feelings, and thoughts, which contributed to the development of his set of values. The process is illustrated with poignant anecdotes which identify the myriad conflicting ideas and emotions which we experience but rarely analyze and make explicit. It is a book to read slowly and to reflect upon as one shares Glidewell's experiences. For those who struggle with decisions which affect the lives of others, Choice Points . . . should help clarify issues as well as provide reassurance."--Library Journal

HAYMARKET

by Wendy Snyder

111 pages \$8.50

Available in paperback MIT-150, \$2.95

"Three years ago," begins Wendy Snyder, "my Grandfather took me to Boston's open market to buy cheeses and wines and a goose." She returned to document Haymarket on film and on tape. The book laces photographs of the marketplace and portraits of the vendors with the vernacular of second generation immigrants from Italy, Sicily, Greece, Ireland, and Eastern Europe, revealing traditions and rituals that persist in the open market despite its precarious future. Some readers will recognize their Friday and Saturday pushcart peddlers (many who have been in the business nearly half a century), and weekday meatmen at Puritan Beef, the Pilgrim and Colony markets, Fields, and Blinders. Others will simply enjoy perusing remarks and reminiscences that are poetic, crude, sage, prosaic, in or about the American Way.

"On Friday, you'll get a beautiful class of people, they come down, they buy, they don't quibble about prices Saturday there's less business, more aggravation, people come down looking for bargains After 10 o'clock on Saturday I wouldn't give you 10 cents for this market."

"And around 11 o'clock at night when they all left they would dump what they had left on the street and you would see these people come down with empty onion bags and pick up and go through all these vegetables, and put 'em in the bags, and go over to their brand new cars, Cadillacs, and put them in their brand new car. And you wouldn't believe that in this country something like that would happen."

THE VANISHING PEASANT: INNOVATION
and Change in French Agriculture
by Henri Mendras
translated by Jean Lerner
preface by Daniel Lerner
320 pages \$8.95

"For the past 15 years, France has been a unique observation point where almost all possible solutions are tried and tested. Thanks to the maintenance of traditional structures and the rapid introduction of progress, one can see that side by side the most ancient forms of crop gathering and subsistence agriculture survive, while 'industrial' methods of production prevail and radically new formulas of cultivation and management are being tried out. The farmers' capacity for social invention and the rapidity of the changes keep the observer always one step behind."

One of France's leading rural sociologists, Henri Mendras has written a book on a subject of major importance for all students of modern urban-industrial society. This English translation of *La Fin des Paysans* provides insights on what has happened to the farmers of developed nations, and indirectly, what problems rural societies face as they move toward modernization. The *Times Literary Supplement* calls this "a fascinating and highly readable book on the changing shape of farming in France."

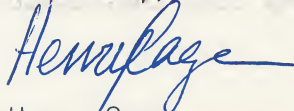
EXPLORATIONS IN MATHEMATICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
edited by Paul Kay
336 pages \$12.00

This book makes available the best current sampling of mathematical, statistical, and computer techniques used by anthropologists to tackle a wide range of substantive problems. The book's major themes also provide an outline for the sort of formal mathematical training which might prove useful to anthropology students.

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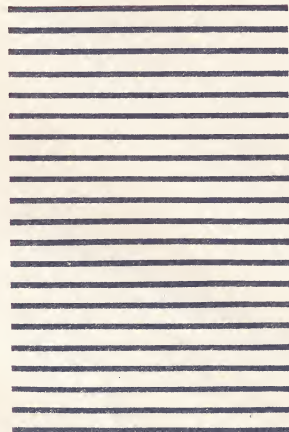
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